Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The **Rev. Samuel Haughton**, F. R. S., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, *read a paper*—

ON THE SHOWER OF AEROLITHS THAT FELL AT KILLETER, CO. TYRONE, ON THE 29TH APRIL, 1844.

On the 29th April, 1844, a shower of meteoric stones fell, in the sight of several people, at Killeter, near Castlederg, Co. Tyrone; they broke into small fragments by the fall, one piece only being found entire. It was (according to the testimony of a resident) "about as long as a joint of a little finger." The account given by three gentlemen, who, however, did not actually see the shower fall, was that they were at a distance of three or four miles, up the hills in the neighbourhood; it was a fine sunny evening, three or four o'clock. They heard "music" towards Killeter, which they supposed to proceed from a strolling German band, which they knew to be in the neighbourhood; they are under the impression that they heard the music several times in the course of the evening; they remember also to have noticed clouds in the direction of Killeter. On reaching Killeter the same evening, they were told of the wonderful shower of stones, which had spread over several fields. I received the fragments of these stones from the Rev. Dr. M'Ivor, ex-Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and rector of Ardstraw; he writes to me that "it is now very difficult to get either a specimen of a stone or any very distinct intelligence of them; even the very rumour of them has nearly died out, and you might ask intelligent middle-aged men about the neighbourhood who had never heard them mentioned." He adds that the people of that locality are very "uncurious;" and that if there were a veritable burning bush thereabouts, few would "turn aside to see."

The largest specimen given to me by Dr. M'Ivor weighed 22·23 grs. in air, and 16·32 grs. in water, showing that its specific gravity is 3·761. It and the smaller fragments presented the usual black crust, and internal greyish-white crystalline structure and appearance, with specks of metallic lustre, occasioned by the iron and nickel alloy that was present. I analysed it in the usual manner; but, owing to an accident, I was unable to determine the composition of the earthy portion soluble in muriatic acid.

The following is the mineralogical composition of these aëroliths:—

1.	Hornblendic mineral, (Insoluble in acid).	34·18
2.	Earthy mineral, (Soluble in acid).	30·42
3.	Iron,	25.14
4.	Nickel,	1·42
5.	Sesquioxide of chrome,	2·70
6.	Cobalt,	Trace
7.	Magnetic pyrites,	6·14
		100·00

The earthy portion insoluble in muriatic acid had the following composition:—

		Atoms.	
Silica, . . .	55·01	1·22	
Alumina, . .	5·35	0·10	
Protoxide of iron,	12·18	0·34	1·66
Lime, ...	3·41	0·12	
Magnesia, . . .	24·03	1·20	
	99.98		

Omitting the alumina, the preceding analysis gives the rational formula of the Hornblende family

$$4RO, 3SiO_3;$$

and taken as a whole, it agrees with the analysis of many Hornblendes —the variety of Hornblende with which it has the closest relation is Anthophyllite.

According to Mr. Greg's catalogue of meteoric stones and irons, three other falls of aëroliths are recorded as having occurred in Ireland:—

a. A. D. 1779; at Pettiswood, Westmeath; 6 oz.
b. August, 1810; Tipperary; 7¾ lbs.
c. 10th Sept. 1813, Adare, Co. Limerick; 17 lbs. + 65lbs. + 24lbs. Moving E. to W. sp. gr. = 3.64.
d. 29th April, 1844, Killeter, Co. Tyrone; fragments of one stone sp. gr. = 3·761.

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861.

The Very Rev. Dean Graves, D. D., President, in the Chair.

The Rev. William S. Burnside; Richard Hartley, Esq.; John Hatchell, Esq.; D. Toler, Esq.; T. Maunsell, M. D.; and the Rev. Henry Joy Tombe; were elected Members of the Academy.

Professor Hennessy, F. R. S., read a paper—

ON THE CONNEXION BETWEEN STORMS AND VERTICAL DISTURBANCES OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

Storms are now fully recognized to result from antecedent abnormal physical conditions of the atmosphere. The contact of unequally dense and elastic masses of air usually precedes every kind of storm. These disturbing conditions are themselves dependent chiefly on inequalities of temperature and dryness in the aërial strata. Were we able to observe these physical conditions simultaneously over a wide surface, and vertically in ascending over several points of an extensive district, we should be able to predict a coming storm from the observed conditions, quite as securely as a physician can prognosticate the ultimate results, by studying the symptoms of some well-known and frequently-recurring malady. But